

Macon Beacon.

"In essentials let there be unity, in non-essentials liberty, but in all things charity."

HENRY C. FERRIS.

MACON, NOXUBEE COUNTY MI., DECEMBER 4, 1861.

VOL. XII.—NO. 17

PRIVILEGE FEMALE SEMINARY,
Macon, Noxubee County, Miss.

It is the duty of the future good citizen to be educated in the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and to be trained in the habits of industry and economy. The Privilege Female Seminary, under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. G. C. Gathright, is now open for the reception of pupils. The school is located in a beautiful building, and is well equipped with books and apparatus. The tuition is moderate, and the board is excellent. The school is open from the first of September to the first of May. For further particulars, apply to the Principal, Mr. G. C. Gathright.

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ZEB C. GATHRIGHT,
Principal and Proprietor,
Privilege Female Seminary,
Macon, Miss., Aug. 21, 1861.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

GEO. SHERROD.

Just received from New York, a fine stock of fashionable fabrics, which will make up to order of the most fashionable styles. Also a fine French black and all other colors.

CLOTHS.

Black and Grey.

DOESKIN.

Black and Grey.

CASSIMERES.

A beautiful assortment of

VESTINGS.

very cheap and color.

The case required for all work.

Satisfaction given in every

order made in the establishment.

Send orders from the country carefully

addressed to

Sign of

the

Bate

& J. HOLBROOK, (Successors

to W. N. Haynes & Co.) would

call the attention of the pub-

lic to their large and well-stocked

store of Groceries, Hardware, Wood-

ware, and other goods. They will

be constantly on hand a full supply

of Family Groceries.

Patrons are invited to call and ex-

amine their stock—consisting in part

of the following articles:

1st. Crushed, Roasted and choice

Java Sugars, Rio and Java Coffee,

quality.

2d. Coffee in Blends and 1 lb. and

its first quality Syrup.

3d. Best Brands of Extra and Super-

ior Flour, Macaroni and Bacon,

Ham, Apples, and Star Can

full weight.

4th. Currants, Almonds, Peasants

Prunes, Pickles, Pick Fruits, and

various Ginger.

5th. Powders, Soda and Saleratus,

black pepper, Cayenne, do. Rice and

By the Postmaster General
of the Confederate States
of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By the provisions of the 3d section of an act of Congress, approved August 30th, 1861, entitled "An Act to collect, for distribution, the moneys remaining in the several Post Offices of the Confederate States at the time the postal service was taken in charge by said Government," it is made the duty of the Postmaster General to make proclamation that all persons who are citizens of the Confederate States of America, and who may have rendered postal service in any of the States of this Confederacy, under the contracts or appointments made by the United States Government before the Confederate States Government took charge of such service, shall present their claims to his department, verified and established according to such rules as he shall prescribe, by a time therein to be set forth not less than six months, and requiring the claimant to state under oath, how much has been paid and the date of such payments, an account of the contract or appointment under which said claim occurred, and what fund or provision has been set apart or made for the further payment of the whole or any portion of the balance of such claim, by the Government of the United States, or any of the States; and they shall also state, on oath, whether they performed fully the service according to their contracts or appointments during the time for which they claim pay, and if not, what partial service they did perform, and what deductions have been made from their pay, so far as they know, on account of any failure or partial failure, to perform such service.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN H. REAGAN, Postmaster General of the Confederate States of America, do hereby make this proclamation, requiring all persons having claims for postal service, under the foregoing provisions of the 3d section of the above named act, to present said claims to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, or to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, on or before the 13th day of March, 1862, in order that I may make a report to Congress of the amount thereof, as required by law.

And I hereby require all persons who have heretofore collected moneys as postmasters in the States now composing the Confederate States, and which they had not paid over at the time the Confederate States took charge of the postal service, to make oath, under oath, and send to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, on or before the 13th day of October next, a general or ledger account with the United States, or the service of the Postoffice Department, up to the time the control of the postal service was assumed by the Confederate States, in accordance with the general regulations of the Postoffice Department issued May 15th, 1859, page 100 exhibiting the balances in the possession of such postmasters.

Given under my hand and seal of the Postoffice Department of the Confederate States of America, at Richmond, Va., the 13th day of September, in the year 1861.
JOHN H. REAGAN,
Postmaster General.

ENCOURAGE
HOME ENTERPRISE.

THE undersigned having been engaged in the South, for the last fifteen years in the manufacture of PORTABLE GRIST MILLS, during which time he has made such improvements in milling, that enable the planter to grind from ten to fifteen bushels of Meal per hour, with horse power—being at least three times the amount ground by any Horse Mills manufactured in the North or East.

Prices range from \$60 to \$100. I call the attention of those interested in Milling, to a late improvement that I have made. The improvement consists in constructing the Mill so that the lower rock or runner oscillates and beats on all the surface of the rocks equally, thereby preventing the Mill from becoming unlevel, and grinding coarse meal. Beware of imitations and false representations.

FLOUR MILLS.—The undersigned is prepared to manufacture FLOUR MILLS of the best French Burr Rock, with the above improvements, with an extra Mill for regrinding the same wheat. Also, Small Mills of the most approved kind; all of which are made portable and delivered to order in any part of the South on the most reasonable terms.

F. K. BRIDGES.

Aberdeen, Miss, March, 28, 1860

Regulations under the
NEW CONFEDERACY.

CONNER & SPOONER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE.

Will keep constantly on hand by wholesale, Bagging, Rope, Bacon, Pork, Flour, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Apples, and Cider by the barrel. We have made arrangements with the principal Western factories and dealers in western produce in the cities of St. Louis and Cincinnati, which will enable us to sell at their most reduced prices, with costs and charges added, at the Macon Depot. As general agents we will deliver to purchasers at any point on the road. Planter would do well to look to their interest before sending their orders down the Railroad, as freight down the Mississippi river to Mobile and up the railroad is saved. With these facts before you we hope to be found busy employed in rolling out your plantation supplies at such reduced prices as to justify your appreciating this New Confederacy.

Country merchants will find it to their interest to fill their bills at this agency as their profits may be much enhanced.

CONNER & SPOONER.

Macon Depot, April 17, 1861.

S. R. BELL,

Brooksville, Miss.

Respectfully offers his services to the surrounding country, in the practice of Medicine and surgery. Female diseases will receive his special attention.

Jan. 28, 1861.

Britannia Ware.

A LOT of fine BRITANNIA WARE embracing a variety of elegant styles of Teapots, Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowls, Castors, Mugs, Egg-Boilers, Goblets, &c., &c. For sale at cost.

E. H. BUCK & CO.

Dec. 11, '60.

CHOO! NOTIC.

I WILL open my school at this place on the first Monday of October. In formation will be given as to particulars when they have been fully ascertained.

R. L. PERKINS.

Aug. 28, 1861.

FIRE-ARMS.

RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

of various patterns and of the latest style. For sale at

J. HOLBROOK & CO.

Nov. 21, 1860.

Notice to the Public

I HEREBY forbid any person from furnishing anything to any one on account of Jacob M. Macon, unless by a written order from Dr. W. R. Stroud or myself, or Mr. W. L. Conner, our authorized agent for the place.

ROBT. C. MACON,

Attorney for J. M. Macon.

Oct. 2, 1861.

WANTED TO BUY,

A fair price.

Hides, Tallow, Bees-

wax and Pea Nuts, by

A. C. BUCK.

Sept. 18, '61.

Russet Shoes exchanged for

Hides.

A. C. BUCK.

Sept. 18, 1861.

RUSSET SHOES.

THOSE wanting Russet shoes will please send in their orders to Moyer & Doby at Enterprise, as early as possible. If they delay too long we may not be able to supply them, for we are receiving orders almost daily—these sent in first will be served first. We cannot attend Macon this fall with shoes, so send your orders, and we will do our best to fill them.

MOYER & DOBY.

Aug. 28, '61.

MARBLE YARD,

At the Macon Depot.

THE Marble Business hitherto carried on in Macon, is now removed to the Depot, near the bridge.

HEADSTONES.

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN SLABS BOX TOMBS, MONUMENTS, &c., will be executed in the best style, and supplied at reasonable prices. All orders shall receive the most prompt attention.

RICH'D WILDMAN.

Jan. 9, 1861.

The Soldier's Prayer on Thanksgiving Day.

Father of Mercy! Thy will be done in me, as in all men. I thank thee for the many mercies which thou hast bestowed upon me. I thank thee for the many mercies which thou hast bestowed upon me. I thank thee for the many mercies which thou hast bestowed upon me.

Father of Light, whose light has been our guide, has shined in our hearts, in every hour of our lives. When our hearts were dark, and our souls were in darkness, thou hast shined in our hearts, and our souls were in light. We thank thee for the many mercies which thou hast bestowed upon me.

Father of Truth, we praise Thee for the many mercies which thou hast bestowed upon me. We thank thee for the many mercies which thou hast bestowed upon me. We thank thee for the many mercies which thou hast bestowed upon me.

Father of Love, we praise Thee for the many mercies which thou hast bestowed upon me. We thank thee for the many mercies which thou hast bestowed upon me. We thank thee for the many mercies which thou hast bestowed upon me.

Father of Peace, we praise Thee for the many mercies which thou hast bestowed upon me. We thank thee for the many mercies which thou hast bestowed upon me. We thank thee for the many mercies which thou hast bestowed upon me.

A TALK ABOUT CEMETRIES.

Most persons like to ramble leisurely and meditatively through a large and well-kept burying ground. On still and hazy afternoons especially, the inclination is aroused. There appears to be a sympathy between the time, the place, and our feelings. As we, for the moment, would shut out the cares and activities of life, so have they, the inhabitants of that quiet spot, retired (but far from) from the troubles and conflicts of an unsatisfying world.

There they lie. How profound their slumber! The tempest breaks above their heads, the fierce winds howl through these mournful trees, and peal upon peal crashes the thunder of the midnight storm—yet all below, how still! Beneath that great weight of marble, pressing down as if death were to keep his prey, rests a life form that used to shiver with affright at the peals of Heaven's artillery. How tenderly was one shielded from the low-hung breeze that leaved over which beats in torrents the unrelenting rain. And beneath this bit of green turf fearlessly reposes the little clerk that was wont to be fanned by nothing stronger than a mother's sigh, and to be bedewed only by a mother's tears. What a collection have we here!—There sleeps the young orator; his magic voice has been hushed in death. There lies the artisan; his sturdy arms and sinewy hands crossed upon his breast. There rests a poor wanderer; he has found a home at last. Near this broken shaft have mouldered lips whose brave tones once strided the reeling column in the battle-shock. Under that tall obelisk that points towards Heaven, sleeps one who, in life denied the immortality of his own soul.

We love to see a burying ground well kept; its walks neat and trim; no rank undergrowth hiding from sight and shutting out from the blue sky the narrow mansions of the dead. We love to see a tender attention manifested towards the last resting places of those in life; the graceful shrub hanging over the fragrant flower beautifying and scenting the spot.

We have an especial fancy for wandering through an ancient country churchyard. We love to read the homely and pointed inscription on the moss-covered grave-stones. Few strangers do you find there, but in groups lie families of a parish, and the pastor himself, surrounded by his flock. As they gather about him here, so must he meet them in judgment. He has rested from his labors, and his works are following him. How it strengthens the feeling of individual, personal responsibility, thus to live and die, and be buried among one

people! When we migrate from point to point, and look continually upon new faces, we are so apt to share with others this responsibility, as to lose sight of our single influence, and to be heedless of the result of our stirring life. We begin to write about burying grounds, and their inhabitants, and lo! we have come back to the living again. We will end with an injunction—to take care of and beautify your burying grounds. Do not surround death with any more of gloom and dread than nature naturally gathers about his fear-inspiring presence. Do not teach the young to shrink from and avoid that sacred ground, where sweetly repose those loved or revered in life, wept for and canonized at death.

The Bible on Speculators in Produce.

In ordinary times the combinations of speculators to control articles of commerce for gainful purposes are carried on without meeting any great measure of rebuke, and a successful operation, often receives wide popular applause. But when the hand of avarice sets its firm grasp upon articles of prime necessity, and forces them up to a price which entails hardship and perhaps actual suffering upon persons of limited means, the act assumes the form of a crime against society, and if not amenable to the civil law, justly exposes the perpetrator to the contempt and scorn of an injured community. In a time like the present, when we are engaged in a struggle the most sacred, if not the most severe, of modern times, how much more wicked are the devices of the heartless speculators who withhold from public use articles of general necessity, and especially the products of the country of which there would be an abundance if not looked up in warehouses, and held for fabulous profits. It is well though perhaps of no corrective avail, that the chief magistrates of several States have noticed this shameful commercial abuse—for those whose sensibilities rise no higher than the rim of a dime, and extend no further than the margin of a bank note, deserve any rigorous restraint that authorities have power to exercise.

Already we here that the crop of molasses—the largest ever made, and much larger than the average consumption of the article in the South—is falling into the hands of speculators, and is to be stored in different localities, while the price of this article continues exorbitant. Rice, which is worth but little over two cents in first hands, retails places not remote from the seaboard, at five. So of wheat and corn, and other articles less important. If this state of things is to continue there will soon be a popular clamor for a relief from a tyranny as wicked, if less tolerable, than we are fighting to crush out. We know of no more effective way to crush it than to put all who have had a hand in wanton speculation in articles effected in value by the war under the ban of popular reproach. Let it be the mark of Cain upon every man who has oppressed his neighbor, and crippled the energies of the government, by speculation on articles of public necessity in this time of peril. The Athenians denied the privilege of citizenship to those who produced nothing; how much more unworthy its enjoyment are the speculators who prey upon the production of others to the popular injury.

In illustration of a theme so full of painful interest just now, when the granaries of the land are graining beneath their burdens of corn and wheat, and rice, and sugar, &c., when each succeeding price current notes an "advancing tendency," in most of these articles, we append the following anecdote, which is said to have occurred about the time of the first revolution.

Two farmers were chosen deacons of the church, and their obituaries have since asserted that they adorned their profession. Just at the close of the war the district in which they lived was visited by a previous famine, and the farmers were generally keeping their corn for the contingencies of the future. Those who could offer no better excuse for refusing to sell, were "keeping it for seed." A poor man in the vicinity went

to one one of these deacons and said:

"I have come to buy a bushel of corn. Here is the money; it is about all I can gather."

The good deacon told him he could not spare a bushel for love nor money. He was even then stinting his own family in order to have a large supply of seed! The poor man insisted—urging that his family was even then suffering from want of bread—but all in vain.—At last he said—"Dance, if you do not let me have the corn I shall curse you."

"Curse me!" replied the deacon, "how dare you do a thing so wicked?"

"Because," said the man, "the Bible says so."

"Nonsense!" exclaimed the deacon, "there is no such thing in the Bible."

"Yes there is," replied the poor man. "Well," said the deacon, "if you can find such a text I'll give you a bushel of corn."

They went to the house, and taking down the family Bible the poor man turned to Proverbs eleventh chapter and twenty-sixth verse, and read: "He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him; but blessing shall be upon the head that selleth it."

The deacon was fairly caught, and taking the man to the corn-crib gave him a full bushel. As he helped him to put it on his shoulder, he told his poor neighbor to "go over to Deacon Clark, and curse him out of a bushel!"

Will not somebody take a Bible in hand, and visit the speculators in various staples of army and domestic necessity on a similar mission?—*South's Field and Forest.*

HOW BOMB-SHELLS ARE MADE.

The manufacture of bombshells is very interesting. The shell is first filled with old-fashioned round leaden bullets; melted sulphur is then poured in to fill up the interstices and bind the bullets into one solid mass; the shell is then put into a kind of lathe, and a cylindrical hole of the exact size of the orifice of the shell is bored through the bullets and sulphur.

The cavity is filled with powder even with the interior edge of the orifice, a six-inch shell of the kind here described holding about half a pound. The fuse fitted into the orifice is a recent Belgian invention, made of pewter, and resembles the screw-cap used for the patent fruit cans. An examination of this pewter cap shows, however, that it is made of two hollow discs of metal screwed together and filled with meal powder.

A number of fine holes are drilled in the lower disc, while the outer disc is entire and marked with figures in the circle, 1, 2, 3, 4. In this state the shell is water-proof. When taken for use the gunner, by means of a small steel instrument, scoops out a portion of the outer soft metal surface, and lays bare the charge of composition powder below it.

If the shell is desired to explode in one second after leaving the gun, the scooping is made on the figure 1; if in two seconds, on the 2, and so on; the idea being that the shells of this description shall first strike the object aimed at and do execution as a ball, and then explode sending the bullets forward as if from another cannon, heated at the point where the flight of the shell is arrested.

Large shells of eight or ten inches are filled with powder only, and bursting, do execution by means of their fragments.

These large shells are generally fired by means of a fuse of meal powder, extending through a brass plug screwed into the mouth of the shell. In both cases the fuse is fired by the ignition of the charge in the gun.

LEATHER.—A gentleman just from Fannin county, Texas, informs us that the people of that county are tanning a great quantity of leather perfecting it in three days, by a process of Bois D'Ares. The process was accidentally discovered. The gentleman who gave us the information, was chiefly raised in New Orleans—a good judge of the article, who pronounced it equal to leather tanned by the old process.